Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1802. [No. 4[illegible]

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls.
Cherry Bounce in barrels.
Sugar in bls.
Gin in cases,
Soap in boxes,
Candles do.
Chocolate do.
Hyson skin Tea in chests.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which, are

Chintzes,
Bombazets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
German Dowlass,
Russia Sheeting,
Calicoes,
Chintz Shawls,
Flag Handkerfs.
Check do.
Sewing Silks,
Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,

a large quantity of

READY MADE CLOTHES,

and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
Auctioneer.

May 1

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 1 Vendue-Master.

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.
March 20. d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,

A QUANTITY OF

Double Gloucester Cheese,

FRESH FRUIT

of almost every description, and a general assortment of groceries.

ABEL WILLS.

April 15. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4. d

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of excellent

SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liverpool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.

April 8. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing under the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and Co. will expire by contract on the first day of next April: all those indebted thereto are respectfully solicited to call and pay their balances, and such as have claims against said firm will please present them for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he purposes carrying on business, as usual, in the same place, and will be thankful for a continuance of their custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 11. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

Jan. 11. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground, situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of which lot several divisions are made for house lots to accommodate purchasers, a plan of which will be shewn on the day of sale. One fourth of the money it is expected will be paid down, the balance in twelve months, with interest: Also, security therefor will be taken by a deed of trust on the properey, and the lots so purchased will be then conveyed by good deeds, by

DAVID HENLEY.

April 24. d

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets, with every convenience thereto belonging. Possession may be had immediately. Enquire of the printers.

April 14. d2w

I have just received and offer for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.

April 7. d

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, in Fairfax county, early in January last, an *old brown Cow*, white under her belly, upon her rump and shoulder white spots, her right ear cropped, & a hole in her left ear. She will be delivered to the owner, upon proving property and paying charges

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

April 22. d6t

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels *Turk's Island Salt,*

and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which part is old, and fit for immediate use.

Also, a few hhds. Molasses.

April 21. d7t

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's

Book Store, King street,

THE GLOSSER:

A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill 25 cents.

Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr. John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.

April 24. d

FOR SALE,

At Cottom and Stewart's

Book Store, Royal street,

THE GLOSSER:

Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24. d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,

OBSERVATIONS

AND

DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated

By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,

of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24. d

Cash given for rags.

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS IMPORTED,

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, *King street,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Monday the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a

Credit of 6 and 12 months,

upon notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in those divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.

April 16. d3[illegible]t

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,

First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,

A few barrels of Tar,

James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,

A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House

on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

3d mo. 1. d

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,

And a quantity of

Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the best

CHINA ORANGES.

THO. SIMMS.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 24.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Continued.)

This is a painful task, and if gentlemen should feel themselves or their friends wounded by any of our observations, they must recollect the situation in which they have placed us, and that the necessity of defending ourselves has been imposed upon us by their attacks. In a speech which occupied two hours, ten minutes only of that time were given to a consideration of the constitutionality of this measure, and then the gentleman found it convenient to employ the rest of it in fulminating his anathemas against the past administrations and reiterating those invectives and censures which on all past occasions he has indulged himself in bestowing upon those who are no longer in power. Whether attacks are to be continued upon the past administrations to divert the public eye from the present administration, or whether, they are calculated to raise a smoke under the cover of which gentlemen may march unobserved to attack the vitals of our constitution, is best known to themselves. The gentleman from Virginia has rendered homage to the judiciary of Great Britain—acknowledges much of the prosperity of that nation to be produced by the independency of their judges—says ours are at least as independent, but that the doctrine of making them *completely* independent is a monstrous one. Sir, there is no kind of analogy between the governments of America and Great Britain, and none between the situation of the judges in that and in this country. The people of England gained much, and had an abundant source of oppression dried up, when they got their judges made independent of the monarch, whose creatures, they had been, and whose arbitrary measures they had been obliged to support. But, sir, it was impossible to make the judges a check upon parliament, for nothing in that government is independent of parliament. In this country things are far different, we have a written constitution—the people have given certain powers to the executive, other defined powers to congress, and delegated other powers to the judiciray. But the gentleman from Virginia wishes to make congress as powerful as the parliament of Great Britain, he wants the legislature in America to be (like the parliament in England) *without controul;* he wants to destroy that check which the people in their constitution formed for us; he wants to prostrate that protecting principle which was never before known in a republican government, and for the want of which all republics have perished. In England the independence of the judiciary as far as it goes I highly appreciate, but I venerate the independence of our judges (as designed by the people when they adopted the constitution) because it is complete—in England it is not.

There they have a legal independence; here a constitutional one. Although the independence of the judges in England is partial, yet it has been productive of vast good; although they may be said to be in some measure still independent on the monarch, inasmuch as pensions and places are in his gift, yet it is well known the independence they do possess of the crown prevents reasons of state from entering the courts, and that the royal will sinks into nothing and disappears at the seat of justice when opposed by the law. From many proofs of this fact I beg leave to select the case of Mr. Wilkes at the time of his second election, and when he had been outlawed; although the whole power of the crown was most actively employed to crush this obnoxious subject, yet Lord Mansfield, and the whole bench of judges, declared the outlawry contrary to the principles of common law, and reversed it as being illegal. Permit me to read this case—(here Mr. R. read an account of the proceedings and the whole of Lord Mansfield's celebrated speech.)——The judiciary on this occasion we see checking arbitrary executive measures, because they were independent of the executive.

In America the judicial power was designed as a constitutional check upon both the executive and legislature—but gentlemen on the other side, deprecating all controul, are for prostrating the check imposed by the people on their representatives and the destruction of which will make them omnipotent. The gentleman from Virginia says the judicial power was not formed by the constitution. I shall not be surprised by any declaration he may make about the meaning of the constitution after this. Sir, the judicial power is established by the constitution equally with the executive and legislature. The organization of the courts has been left to congress, but the instrument under which we act has established the judiciary and has also assigned its duties. A charge has been made against us by the honorable gentleman which I must deny, I plead not guilty to it, and say he is wholly mistaken. He has charged us with having changed with the times and with having formerly advocated the extension of the powers of this house. Sir, this is not the case, tempora mutantur sed *non* mutamur in illis. Knowing how strongly disposed in governments like ours the popular branch always is to grasp at illegitimate powers, we have in times past struggled hard for preserving to all the branches of the government the powers delegated to them respectively by the constitution; we have ever been watchful of executive and judicial rights, and defended them from the encroachments attempted by the legislature. The gentleman from Virginia must permit me to call to his memory the course of conduct we pursued on a very memorable occasion when he and his friends wished this house to arrogate executive powers. I refer to the proceedings on a motion made by the honorable gentleman then his colleague, who is not now a member of this house, (Mr. Nicholas) in the debate on the foreign intercourse bill. Mr. Nicholas said, "I believe all governments, like ours, tend to produce an union and consolidation of all its parts in the executive department, and the limitations of each other will be destroyed by executive influence unless there is a constant operation on the part of the legislature to resist this overwhelming power. A representative government may be made the most oppressive and yet preserve all its constitutional forms, and the legislature shall appear to act upon its own discretion, whilst that discretion shall have ceased. Where under our government the executive has an influence over the legislature, the executive is capable of carrying its views into effect in a manner superior to what can be done in a despotic monarchy. Mischiefs will be carried further because the people will be inclined to submit to a government of its own choosing. Monarchs cannot carry their oppression so far without resistance as republics. Suppose executive patronage had extended its influence into the legislature, and that in consequence of a thirst for office, majorities were formed in both branches of the legislature devoted to the views of the executive; where would be a check to objects hostile to the public good? In what branch of the government would you look for it? Was it the senate? Will you look to this house? *The majorities are humble expectants of office.* Where then will you find any thing capable of controuling the overbearing influence of the executive?—It must be *in small and feeble minorities*, who by their opposition and attention to the interests of the people against arbitrary power, may rouse the people to a sense of their danger, and force the public sentiment to be respected; this he conceived would be the only check." It hence appears, that those gentlemen have availed themselves of every occasion to extend the powers of congress, and had their attempts been successful, we should, 'ere this, have had a consolidated government—a kind of government which the people of this country never wished to establish, and which is incompatible with their best rights. The gentleman from Virginia, whose argument I have quoted on the subject of the foreign intercourse bill, shews that those who were then in the minority, extended their projects so far as to count upon *the minority* to check the powers of the other departments of government. Not, so, sir, is the case with us; we do not count upon the efforts of feeble minorities—we do not wish to guard the constitution by appeals to the people, we will do nothing calculated to produce insurrection, we do not want to protect the great charter of our rights by the bayonet. No, sir, we rely on honest and legitimate means of defence; we wish to check these gentlemen only with constitutional checks. The people of America say in their constitution the judiciary is designed as a check upon the legislature and executive, and as a barrier between the people and the government. We say it is the sheet anchor which will enable us ride out the tornado and the tempest, and that if we part from it there is no safety left: that it is the only thing which can preserve us from the perilous lee shore, the rocks and the quicksands where all other republics have perished. The judiciary is the ballast of the national ship—throw it overboard and she must upset.

[Mr. Giles begged leave to explain; he said the gentleman had not quoted his arguments fairly; he never held the ideas ascribed to him; he certainly had not said the gentleman from South-Carolina wished on former occasions to confide power to the popular branch of the government; the gentleman from S. Carolina, he believed never wished this or any other popular branch of government trusted with power.]

Mr. R. said on a subject so momentous as this he would not trust to his memory; that he had taken down the words of the gentleman from Virginia; he certainly did not mean to misrepresent him, and was sorry he had supposed he had not quoted him fairly. It has been further said by this gentleman that as the judicary was established for the benefit of the people, and is maintained by their money, the people must wish it put down when the *proper authority* tells us it has no duties to perform and is a mere sinecure. I should be glad to know, sir, what is meant by the *proper authority;* are we to judge in this business, or is the executive to judge for us? Sir, the executive has seen fit to judge for us, but I believe he has gone beyond the line of his duty; and it would be more proper to call this document, now in my hand, an officious than an official act. However unpleasant it may be to gentlemen to call this an executive measure, the great solicitude discovered by the President to to get disembarrassed of this most salutary constitutional check, proves it his measure; 'tis not the measure of Congress nor of the people, but of the executive. Not satisfied with calling the attention of congress to this subject, he has, in his zeal to furnish arguments to those who support here his measures, given us a table shewing what business had been done in the federal courts prior to the late organization of them. Had the former President furnished the late Congress with such a document as this, it would have been considered as abundant evidence of the inconvenient organization of the federal courts, and furnished arguments for the change in the system which we did make; the result of this document is, that owing to the inconvenient arrangement of the system, suitors were deterred from entering the national courts. It shews how insufficient the provision for doing business was under the ancient system, and not how little there is to do. In a nation so great, and so growing in its greatness as ours is; among a people so commercial, so enterprising, and so attached to right as are the people of this country, there must be much law or there will be no justice. But had the late executive furnished, unsolicited by Congress, such a document, the whole nation would have rung with censures.

He would have been charged with considering Congress as a mere bureau—a committee or commune through which the executive was to make his projects and his propensities felt. In this document No. 8, we see the arm of the executive raised against the judiciary, and in his message we hear him say *it must fall.* If he had contented himself with merely directing our attention to the law he wishes repealed, we might have obtained much more useful information for ourselves than what he has been pleased to give. If he had only adverted to this subject as one requiring the consideration of congress, and they had wished for information, they would have called upon the proper officer for it, and have directed the attorney-general to furnish a table, shewing what business had been done in the circuit courts *since the time of their establishment.* Such a document would have shewn whether the existing law be beneficial or not; but the president it seems did not deem it wise to leave to us, the useful course of obtaining information; perhaps he had sufficient reasons for this; probably such a document as I have mentioned would have given a result not suited to executive views. It would have shewn that *much important business* had been done in the circuit courts, although they had but a short existence. Whether the executive was incited to act with the promptitude he did, to prevent its being known of what vast utility the law is, it is not for me to say. I must be permitted however, Mr. chairman, to say, that having passed the last summer in the eastern states, I know that in that section of the union the circuit court was fully occupied during its session. It is within my own knowledge that at Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, there was much business done; at Boston there was a great deal of important business dispatched much to the satisfaction of suitors, and I learned from an authentic source that the court was a highly popular one. At Newport in Rhode-Island, there was so much business, that the court was under the necessity of holding evening sessions. In Vermont I know that much business was done, and done much to the satisfaction of the public. From the gentlemen of the bar in New-Jersey, we have a memorial stating, that there had been many causes tried in the circuit court in that state. In Philadelphia the gentlemen of the bar, of both political parties, have united in informing us that they deem the continuance of this court not only useful but necessary. From the chamber of commerce at New-York, and from the merchants in Philadelphia we have received petitions, praying for a continuance of the law, which has been denounced, and which the executive thinks unnecessary. These facts make a mass of high evidence, which on ordinary occasions would weigh much. But I fear it will not preserve the law in question. It has been frowned upon from high authority, and I fear it must perish.

(To be continued)

PORTSMOUTH, April 20.

Arrived here on Friday last, the schr. Charlotte, captain Harriot, 25 days from Antigua, 22d ult, in lat. 17, 46, long. 60, 23, spoke the ship Hunter, Ebn'r Riley master, 10 days out from New-Haven, all well.

By a Gentleman who came passenger in the Charlotte, we are informed that on the 5th February arrived at Antigua two French frigates with troops from France, and supported by the English frigate Magnameane, on the 4th one of the French frigates was by order of the free people of color BURNT The English with the other French ships lay off Guadaloupe.—Lord Lavington, K. B. is called home.—Gen. Fuller of the 59 regiment is appointed in his place, and is over all the armies in the leward Islands.

PORTLAND, April 13.

Arrived ship Bath, capt. Thrasher, from Liverpool. Sailed in company with the ship Joseph, and the ship Numa, and a number of other American vessels, names unknown. March 1, spoke ship Betsey, Allen, of Boston, from New-York, going into Liverpool; same time, spoke the Liverpool Packet, T. Wait, of New-York, from Charleston, S. C. March 18, lat. 50, long. 25, spoke ship Columbia, S. Smith, from Baltimore, bound to London, 16 days out, all well. March 22. lat. 50, 30, long. 27, spoke ship Minerva, 21 days from Charleston, bound to London, all well. March 30, lat. 45, 38, long. 44, 30, spoke ship Venus, from London, of and for Baltimore; said vessel spoke in the channel, ship Ganges, of Boston, from Bombay, bound to Falmouth.

Capt. Thrasher brought home part of the crew of the brig Liberty of Pepperelborough, which sailed Dec. 20, 1801, and was upset the 22d of the same month, lying to in a gale of wind, in lat 40, N. & long. 63; lost their masts and deck load, and filled with water; the crew remained on the wreck until Jan. 1, 1802, without water or provisions, and was then taken off by the ship Edward, of Philadelphia, bound to Ireland.

Arrived brig Unicorn, Smith, from St. Croix; markets at St. Croix, completely glutted with every kind of American produce.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Arrived, brig Anna, Trueman, Malaga; schr. Betsey, Asabell, Baltimore; sloops Republican, Rhodes, Jamaica; Banter, Smith, Petersburgh.

Cleared, ship Dispatch, Scott, Bordeaux; brig Lovely Lass, ——, Madeira; schrs. Suckey and Polly, Wheeler, N. Orleans; Lady Carlton, Disbrow, St. Johns; Neptune, Bergh, Shelburn; Garland, ——, N. Providence.

Arrived since our last.

Sloop Republican, Rhodes, from Savanna la Mar, Jam. Spoke nothing. Left there, ship Charlotte, Griffin, of N. Lon-

don, to sail in four weeks for New-York; and the brig Fair American, Oliver, of Baltimore, to sail in 3 weeks for Wilmington, N. C.

Sloop Sally, Jones, from Virginia. Off the Capes of Philadelphia spoke brig Sally, out 15 days from Antigua, bound to Boston.

NORFOLK, April 27.

Address to Commodore Truxton from the Midshipman of the President.

United States' Ship President, April 15, 1802.

SIR,

Permit us who had the honor of being under your command in the President, to express our extreme regret at the unwelcome news of your resignation.

There is not one of us who did not promise himself the happiness of being again under your immediate command; and be assured, sir, it is with extreme reluctance we resign the expectation for ever.

We still hope that you will one day fill that important station which your services and talents so justly make your own.

With sentiments of esteem,
We remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Daniel Murray, *Edward Giles*,
John O'Creighton, *James T. Leonard*,
Hos M'Kennell, *Benj. F. Read*,
Joseph Bainbridge, *Wm. F. Nichols*,
Sidney Smith, *Henry P. Casey*,
Johnston Blakeley, *A. K. Kearney*.
Samuel Angus,

[The gentleman who handed us the foregoing address for publication has unfortunately lost a copy of the answer, but we hope to procure it in a few days.]

Arrived, on Sunday, the French ship Harriet, Arvers, from Nantz; touched at Cadiz, which he left 42 days ago. Left at Cadiz, the ship Nancy, of and bound to Baltimore, to sail in 6 days. On the 21st of April, in lat. 37, long. 76, spoke ship Ranger, bound to Baltimore, out 47 days. Spoke brig Hope, from Alexandria, bound to London, out 8 days.

Arrived, brig George, of Alexandria, captain Taylor, 15 days from Falmouth, Jamaica.

On the 4th instant, spoke the schooner Witchleys, of Baltimore, laying off the Havanna, who informed that the schooner Sukey, of Philadelphia, Matthew Strong, master, then laying off there, the capt. of said schooner had put an end to his existence by cutting his throat and leaping out of the cabbin window.

The same day spoke the brig Jane, of Philadelphia, capt. Burke, bound to Havanna, who had been lying off there 18 days with an expectation of getting permission to go in. He informed that there were about 12 sail of American vessels lying off there; that there was not more than five days provisions in the place, and that flour was then at forty dollars per barrel.

The same day fell in with and spoke, the brig George, of Alexandria, captain M'Cobb, fifteen days out from Jamaica, who had lost his topmasts, which captain Taylor supplied him with.

Arrived, brig Merchant, Burrough, Trinadad. Left there sch'r Harmony, from James River, to sail in a few days

Two days before capt. B. left there, orders were received by the Governor to put the island under Martial Law; in consequence the forts were immediately garrisoned and provisioned, and every preparation was made to repel force by force. It was there hourly expected that hostilities would be re-commenced; a fleet of 13 sail of French and Spanish ships of war were said to be cruizing off Tobago, waiting orders to proceed to Trinadad.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

☞ *The Rev. Mr.* Stuite *will preach in the Episcopal Church on Sunday morning next, at eleven o'clock, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the same place, he will deliver a sermon in the German language.*

COMMUNICATION.

We are authorised to state, that the voting for Doctor STUART, at the late election, was first without his knowledge, and afterwards without his consent, the Doctor having no intention whatever of becoming a candidate.

The Senate has passed the bill for admitting the North-western territory as a state into the Union, with some amendments, which the House of Representatives have agreed to.

On Wednesday a petition was presented in the House of Representatives from Thomas Cooper, praying a remission of his fine, imposed under the sedition law.

Mr. Griswold moved to reject the prayer of the petition. Mr. Giles moved to postpone the consideration of the petition till the 3d Monday in November.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Giles and Randolph supported, and Messrs. Griswold and Bayard opposed the motion.

The question on postponement was carried by a large majority.

Yesterday Mr. Nicholson, from the committee appointed to enquire into the application of public monies appropriated by law, &c. made a report.

This report is very long, and is accompanied by ample details.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making an appropriation of 2,664,000 dollars for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was read three times, engrossed and passed.

The following message was delivered to the two houses on Tuesday last.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

The commissioners who were appointed to carry into execution the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Great Britain, having differed in their construction of that article, and separated in consequence of that difference, the President of the United States took immediate measures for obtaining conventional explanations of that article for the government of the commissioners; finding, however, great difficulties opposed to a settlement in that way, he authorised our minister at the court of London to meet a proposition that the United States, by the payment of a fixed sum should discharge themselves from their responsibility for such debts as cannot be recovered from the individual debtors. A convention has accordingly been signed, fixing the sum to be paid at six hundred thousand pounds sterling, in three equal annual instalments, which has been ratified by me with the advice and consent of the Senate.

I now transmit copies thereof to the two houses of Congress, trusting that, in the free exercise of the authority which the constitution has given them on the subject of public expenditures, they will deem it for the public interest to appropriate the sums necessary for carrying this convention into execution.

TH. JEFFERSON.

April 27, 1802.

[Here follows the convention, as lately inserted in the Advertiser.]

Great is truth and it will prevail, we have been often told by the democrats; they will find it so, to their cost. Political error had not prevailed if federal men had exerted a fifth part of that influence to prevent, which was exerted by the democrats to increase its circulation. Times are now in some degree changed. Men begin to see the gulph into which democracy is driving us, and bestir themselves to shun it: imminent as the danger is, 'tis not too late to avoid it. The press has been the cause of the evils with which we are surrounded: the press must repel those evils.

This instrument of disseminating truth and error, political purity and political corruption, is now about to become highly useful to federalism. Democracy dies, when the people at large have a full and fair hearing of both parties; but in the greater part of the country, one voice only has been heard, that of jacobinism; the late increase of circulation given to republican papers begins to open the other eye, and men no longer look with the left eye alone: the consequence begins to be felt, and in the voice of the people will soon be strongly expressed.

The great change that has taken place in Massachusetts, and that is fast taking place throughout the U. States generally, must be attributed to the greater exertions made to disseminate political truth and facts. The republican papers of Boston, the Centinel, Palladium and Boston Gazette, have, during the past year, been uncommonly vigilant in discerning and industrious in disseminating a knowledge of the movements and principles of the present administration. The encouragement given the Palladium in particular, has had an efficient beneficial consequence.

We shall see the same effect of patronising the New-York Evening Post, and of the industry and steady principles of the other federal papers in that city and state. Federal men see the necessity of exertion, see the utility of the press, and the fatal consequences of crying peace when there is no peace. Jacobin lies must not go unanswered; jacobin principles, not combated, may by the thoughtless, be on that account considered correct.

[*Anti Demo.*

"*Considering the* general *tendency to* increase expence *to the ultimate term of burden which the citizen can bear; it behoves* us *(Democratic Republicans) to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself of taking off the* surcharge"---Pres. Message.

Admirably well *said*—but for a moment let us see how the Philosopher's conduct tallies with his professions. As to his *own* salary of *ten thousand pounds per annum*, paid out of the earnings of labor," he says, not a word about relinquishing one cent of this, and so of "taking off the surcharge" he alludes to. By his democratic confederates, it is said that he is a "friend of economy"; that he holds no levees; gives no expensive entertainments; affects no state, at home or when abroad; of course he must live at far less expense than his predecessors did; added to which *he* resides in the most superb palace in the United States for *nothing*—his predecessors for a house vastly inferior in elegance and accommodation, paid out of the salary of *one thousand pounds* per annum. *They* lived in an expensive, luxurious city—*he* lives in what may yet be termed a village. *They* had to *furnish* the houses rented by them—*his* mansion house has been furnished by Congress, at an expence of above 14,000 dollars. Washington and Adams held the office of President during the late European war, which enhanced the rate of living nearly three fold---Jefferson occupies the same place in a season of peace, when the price of all the necessaries and comforts of life are reduced at least one half---Yet under all these circumstances, so favorable to economy, we have not heard the least intimation of the President's relinquishing the smallest portion of his salalary "to take off the surcharge from the earnings of labor."

But this new system of democratic economy does not rest here. All the heads of departments, the confidential friends and dependents of this "first servant of the people," must have *their* share of the "crumbs that falleth from the rich man's table." The salaries annexed to the offices they now hold, which in seasons far more expensive than the present, were from 3,000 dolls. to 3,500 dolls. are by a law passed at the *present* session, in the second year of equality, fixed at from 4,500 dolls. to 5,000. While all the real proofs we beholding of this *patent* economy consists in *violating the constitution*, in order to get rid of sixteen able and upright judges—in disbanding the small remnant of our disciplined troops in reducing the navy—in repealing the taxes on *luxuries*, and continuing those on *necessaries*; in throwing away the means of defence; and thus leaving us the prey of the first powerful invader. From such destructive economy, Good Lord deliver us!

[Com. Adv.

LYING PROMISES.

There is a reason to believe, that the false promises made some time in the month of March last year, like quack advertisments of infallibles; produced some effect at that time. But the patients, who took these drugs, by Heaven's mercy and it is wonderful in our eyes, are alive. But they live to compare quack *promises* with *permances*. Inaugural *words* were sweet in the mouth, but they have proved dreadfully bitter in the belly.

MODERN ECONOMY.

People begin to see, that we have a little—nay, a great deal less *Justice* than we had. The repairs of the Berceau cost as much as the disrepair of our Courts. This is Jacobin economy—penny wise, pound foolish.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, the American Minister, (says a Paris article) was lately introduced to the First Consul; unable to speak the French, he was attended by an interpreter, and being asked if he had ever been at Paris before, answered that it was the first time he was ever in Europe, —then replied the consul, "you are come into a very corrupt world," and calling to Talleyrand, cried, "here T. come and explain to the American Minister what is corruption".

FROM THE SPY.

IN the year 1775, I took my old Gun, and went with my neighbours to fight for Liberty; and at the end of the war I thought we had got it.—We formed a Government and put *Washington* at the head of it—and afterwards *Adams*—and all things went on well except when the wind blew so hard from the east, that we were afraid that it would drive us into a war. But our government steered so well that we avoided it—and I was glad on't—For my part I had as much liberty as I wanted. I had liberty to do any thing that I had a mind to, except the liberty to injure and abuse my neighbors, and that liberty I did not think I ought to have; and I never made money so fast in my life and my neighbours say so too; and I and my neighbours lived in peace and prosperity. Now I thought the peace and prosperity which we enjoyed was the fruit of Government. And as the fruit appeared to me to be good and pleasant, I supposed the Government must be good also; for I have somewhere read that a tree is known by its fruit. And I then I thought it was true. But, Mr. Printers, there is a set of folks that they call democrats, who say that government or the administration of it was not good and that they are going to make it better. But I am afraid that instead of making it better they will make it worse.

It is not good to play with Government. That set has said a great many things which they know was'nt clever and true. They have, by misleading and deceiving the people, got where they can alter things. But they a'nt for the better. They have bravely attacked the Constitution which was made by the men which we sent to make it, and which they and we swore to maintain. They are pulling down all the institutions which were established under it. I can't think what they want to tear them down for. They are good and necessary to the country; else WASHINGTON would have told us.—He was our friend; he fought for us; he fought with us he would'nt do any thing that was not good for his old soldiers. I am afraid that set will make things worse. They are undoing his works.—Washington is gone what shall we do?

OLD 75 FARMER.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the George and Paul Sieman, via Baltimore—a part of their

SPRING GOODS,

which they are now opening for sale. They daily expect the remainder of their goods by the Union from London, and the United States from Liverpool.

May 1. d2w e2w 2aw2w

Virginia, to wit:

Fairfax county, April 19th, 1802.

IT having been discovered, that ruinous delays have lately prevailed in the business of this court, owing to the greater part of the attornies practising here, being absent, attending the sessions of the courts held for the District of Columbia—therefore it is ordered, that no suit, or other business, shall, after the next quarterly court to be held for this county, be continued on account of the non-attendance of any attorney; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the public newspapers, printed in the town of Alexandria, for one week, and also posted at the door of the Court-House of this county, for the information of the several suitors.

From the Minutes of the Court.

A copy--Test,

WM. MOSS, C. F. C.

May 1. d6t‡

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of soal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,

For sale by

J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16. d

☞ *Public Notice.*

ALL perſons concerned are requeſted to exhibit their claims, charged up to the firſt of May next—at which time the preſent Overſeers of the Poor for the county of Alexandria, will exhibit their accounts to a ſpecial Levy Court, which will be ſummoned to take cognizance of their tranſactions for the term which they were appointed.——In behalf,

PHILIP WANTON.

April 28. d3t

Juſt Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of ſoal leather and ſhoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few cheſts Young Hyſon Tea,
For ſale by
J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16. d.

Public Notice.

THE Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, are requeſted to meet at the court houſe, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Eridry the 7th day of May; and every perſon who may have claims, which are to be adjuſted by the Levy Court, are requeſted to attend on that day. The accounts are to be ſtated for ſuch charges as did become due up to the firſt day of May only.

April 29.

ALEXANDER SMITH AND SON,

Have juſt received from Philadelphia,
–A quantity of–
Bolting Cloths,

OF the lateſt importation from Europe —which, in addition to their former ſtock, make a complete aſſortment, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms for caſh.

They have alſo on hand,
Molaſſes in hogſheads,
Whiſkey in barrels,
Pork and beef in barrels,
Philadelphia lime,
Soap and candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Sugar in barrels, and
1000 buſhels Turk's-Iſland
SALT, &c. &c.

We continue to ſelect the beſt FLOUR for family uſe.

A. S. & SON.

March 27. eo2m

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartſhorne for himſelf and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Iſrael Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and Wm. Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowdſon and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a buſineſs in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publiſh without conſulting the other commiſſioners as they are all at a diſtance. The law is with me, and I doubt not will be ſhewn by the other commiſſioners, to any perſon applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; the remaining ſum of Ninety Dollars, on each ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the Preſident and Directors, to be choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

WANTED,

A WET NURSE of good character—ſuch an one will meet with good encouragement. Apply to the Printers.

April 16. eo

Sanctioned by the Mayor and Commonalty.

THE ſubſcriber having commenced numbering the houſes, and deſignating the ſtreets in Alexandria, a work previouſly neceſſary to the compilation of his Directory, which, as he doubts not but that adequate encouragement will be given by a liberal public, ſhall contain as great variety of uſeful ſubject-matter as any publication of the kind, in any ſeaport of equal magnitude in the union. In order to effect his plan, and render the work worthy the notice of its patrons, the editor will ſpare no pains or on his part.

CHAS. H. SIMMONS.

April 23. eo

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.

On Wedneſday the 5th of May next, the ſubſcribers will offer at public ſale, on a credit which will then be made known,

About 80 LOTS

of convenient dimenſions for building, lying between Queen and Oronoko ſtreets, in the vicinity of the powder houſe. And as ſoon as the ſale of thoſe lots is over, they will proceed to ſell in lots, a plat of which will be exhibited, about ninteen ACRES of GROUND, a little farther to the weſtward, bounded on the ſouth by the garden in the tenure of Thos. Purkes, on the weſt by ground of Mr. Dulany, on the north by ground of captain Conway, and on the eaſt by ground of Mr. Chas. Alexander and the heirs of Samuel Arell, deceaſed. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately on the payments being ſecured according to the conditions of the ſale, which will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, if the day is fair, otherwiſe at the ſame hour the next fair day.

Wm. WILSON,
JOHNPOTTS.

March 15. 1aw1ſtM–d4t

ADVERTISEMENT.

I will ſell the plantation on which I now live containing 112½ acres. This land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, the ſoil well adapted for the culture of ſmall grain, Corn or Tobacco; is exceedingly well watered with never-failing ſprings, one of ſulpher, and two pleaſant ſtreams paſſing through it—there are on the premiſes a convenient ſtore, dwelling houſe and a good log kitchen adjoining large new barn, tann-houſe and yard what other neceſſary houſes. About one half of this land is cleared and under good fencing. There is on the premiſes a young bearing orchard of choice fruit-trees, a ſmall meadow fit for the ſcythe, and ten or twelve acres more may be made; theſe lands are ſituated in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to ſeveral merchant mills, and within one mile of the turnpike road leading from Snickers's Gap to Alexandria, and about 8 miles from ſaid Gap. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately, or in the fall next, which ever beſt ſuits the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title will be given upon the payment of the purchaſe money.

THOMAS GHEEN.

April 9. 1awtf

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the firſt day of September next.

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſels af any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aaw

CLOVER SEED.

A freſh ſupply of Clover Seed juſt received and for ſale, by

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

March 9. d

PROPOSALS,

By COTTOM & STEWART, *Alexandria,*
For publiſhing by ſubſcription
LETTERS
From his excellency
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
To ſir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. M. P.
On Agriculture and other intereſting topics.
[From the London edition of Fac Simile.]

To comment on the literary talents of the author, would be unneceſſary in a country where they are ſo well known. His literaray endowments were unqueſtionably of a ſuperior kind: and, as a recommendation to the above, we refer the public to his *letters to congreſs*, and his *farewell addreſs* on quitting the Preſidency of the United States.

☞ *The London edition of this work, in fac ſimile, on fine wove paper, ſells at five guineas.*

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be compriſed in a ſmall 8vo. volume, printed on a ſuperfine wove paper, with a new type.

II. It will be put to preſs as ſoon as 500 ſubſcribers are obtained, and delivered in boards, at One Dollar.

Subſcriptions received by the publiſhers and at the office of the Alexandria Advertiſer—*alſo by the principal bookſellers in the United States. Holders of ſubſcription papers will particularly oblige the publiſhers by adviſing them of the number of ubſcribers obtained before the 1ſt of July.*

April 15.

TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Cottom and Stewart,
And for ſale at their Book Store, Royal Street,
The Tablet of Taſte:
OR,
POCKET ALMANACK
FOR 1802.

The Contents of which are as follow, viz.

THE FRONTISPIECE repreſenting the Urn carried in the Funeral Proceſſion of *Waſhington*, at New-York, with a deſcription of that Proceſſion.

Cenſus of the United States.
Eclipſes.
Common Notes.
Deſcription of the Engravings.

1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pieces. 4 Seat of John Adams, Eſq. 5 Detroit. 6 Quebec. 7 Bridge over the Piſcataqua River. 8 View of the Mouth of the Geneſee River. 9 View on the Geneſee River. 10 Table Rock. 11 Bunker's Hill. 12 Paſſiac Falls, with deſcriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Paſſiac Falls. Liſt of the principal officers of the Government of the United States. Early Friendſhip. To the Evening Star. The Compoſition of a Kiſs. To Celia on her Birth Day. Miracles. Solitude. Sonnet to Independence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at Athens. Proſpect of Winter. A Flight of Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mother. Roads from N. York to Kingſton, Upper Canada.

They have alſo received,
Lyric Ballads, by Wadſworth.
Leonard and Gertrude, &c.

March 8. d

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the muſic of the fife. Such perſons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to inſtruct the learners which will conſiſt of ſixteen boys for each branch, ſhall receive a liberal compenſation from the ſubſcriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their ſervices when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

A valuable piece of Ground

for ſale, containing near one quarter of a ſquare, laying on Duke and Pitt-ſtreets, either together or in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer, on which a liberal credit will be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar,
Flour in barrels or half barrels,
Caſh given for Wheat, either at my Mill or Store in this place.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

3d Month, 23d. eo

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl-ſtreet, New-York,
For publiſhing by Subſcription,
In two handſome octavo volumes,
THE FEDERALIST,
ON
THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
BY PUBLIUS.
WRITTEN IN 1788.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
PACIFICUS,
ON
The Proclamation of Neutrality,
WRITTEN IN 1793.
The whole reviſed and corrected, with new paſſages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a ſeries of numbers, under the ſignature of Publius, ſhortly after the promulgation of the Federal Conſtitution, and addreſſed to the People of the State of New-York, with the deſign of enforcing the propriety and neceſſity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man, whoſe name will be held in ſacred reſpect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to ſlander his fame ſhall have ſunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of diſtinguiſhed talents, occaſionally contributed ſome eſſays, which will be marked in the publication.*

All parties ſeem at length united in profeſſions of regard for the Conſtitution; if they are ſincere, the conſideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the perſuaſion of eloquence, was eminently uſeful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is deſirous of being well informed of the principles and proviſions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been ſupported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Conſtitution by its firſt oppoſers, and how they were anſwered, will find theſe volumes fraught with ample and ſatisfactory inſtruction. The ſtudy of them muſt form an eſſential part of the education of the American ſtateſman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here diſcover materials in the ſcience of Government well worthy of their attention; a ſcience, of all others, the moſt intereſting to mankind, as it moſt deeply concerns human happineſs. The Federaliſt contains principles that may be remembered and ſtudied with advantage by all claſſes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Repreſentative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well underſtood, and thoroughly developed, and ſhould, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of ſimilar ſyſtems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this ſubject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preſerve theſe papers, therefore, which have ſo much intrinſic merit, and ſuch laſting utility, in a dreſs ſuitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the ſame enlightened ſtateſman who was the chief author of the Federaliſt. Theſe Eſſays were written in defence of the firſt leading ſtep which our Government took to preſerve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Tranſatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and ſhaken the civilized world.

Now that the ſtorm has paſſed over, and the angry and tumultuous paſſions which at that time agitated our country, have in ſome meaſure ſubſided, theſe papers will be read with profit and pleaſure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any ſhould have doubted of the fitneſs of the meaſures which this writer has ſo ably advocated, and which experience has ſo forcibly proved to have been the beſt adapted to the intereſts of the country.

To give to theſe latter Eſſays a form which ſhall outlive the fleeting impreſſions of a newſpaper, they are incorporated in theſe volumes—Publius and Pacificus will ſerve to keep in juſt remembrance two very important events in the hiſtory of our country.

* The firſt gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work ſhall be put to preſs immediately after 400 ſubſcribers are obtained, and finiſhed with the utmoſt expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books ſhall be forwarded, free of expence, to ſuch places as may be deſignated, and a perſon appointed to deliver them.

III. It ſhall be printed on a ſuperfine medium paper, with a neat type, handſomely bound and lettered, and delivered to ſubſcribers at *Two Dollars* a volume. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subſcribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiſer, and by the different Bookſellers in Alexandria.*

New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.